THURSDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1773. THE [NUMBER 1614.]

NEW-YORK JOURNAL; OR, THE GENERAL ADVERTISER.

Containing the freſheſt ADVICES, *both* FORE[illegible] [illegible]STIC.

☞ PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY JOHN HOLT, NEAR THE CO[illegible]USE.

ASSIZE of BREAD, publiſhed Nov. 8th, 1773.
Flour at 21ſ. per Cent.

A WHITE Loaf of fineſt Flour to weigh 1lb. 7 ½ oz. for 4 Coppers.

PRICE CURRENT, in NEW-YORK.

Wheat per Buſhel	7/ 6d	Beef per Barrel	55/ od
Flour———	21 0	Pork	£.4 0
Brown Bread	17 6	Salt	2/3 to 2 6
Weſt-India Rum	3 8	Bohea Tea	4 6
New-England do.	2 6	Chocol. per Doz.	18 0
Muſcovado Sugar	54 0	Bees Wax	2 0
Single refin'd ditto	1 1	Indian Corn per Buſh.	3 6
Molaſſes	2 0	Wood	18 to 30 3

High-Water at New-York, and Sun's Riſing and Setting, till Thurſday next.

	☽'s Age.	High Water.	riſes ☉ H.	M.	ſets ☉ H.
Thurſday	25	5	after 7	23	before 5
Friday	26	6	7	23	5
Saturday	27	7	7	23	5
Sunday	28	8	7	23	5
Monday	●	9	7	24	5
Tueſday	1	10	7	24	5
Wedneſday	2	11	7	24	5

New ● Monday next.

Days 9 Hours 14 minutes the 9th

SUBSCRIPTION CONCERT.

THE Subſcribers are deſired to obſerve, that the firſt CONCERT will be on Friday Evening, the 10th Inſtant, and afterwards, on Thurſday Evening, every Fortnight, at Mr. HULL's ASSEMBLY ROOM.

TO BE SOLD, BY

Abr. Livingſton,

COFFEE, and JAMAICA RUM, of an excellent Quality. 13—16

POREE,

SURGEON DENTIST,

JUST arrived from BOSTON, and is at his former Reſidence, by the BOWLING GREEN, where Gentlemen and Ladies, applying as above, will be waited upon on the ſhorteſt Notice, as he ſhall ſtill continue to practiſe in every Branch of his Profeſſion, as uſual.

New York, November 30, 1773. 13 16

Mrs. COLE,

At the Houſe of Mr. JAMES WILKES, SHOP-KEEPER, *and* CHOCOLATE MAKER, *near the* EXCHANGE,

Begs Leave to acquaint the Ladies, That ſhe propoſes this Winter, to teach the

TAMBOUR WORK,

AT half a Johannes each Perſon, or, if required at their own Houſes, on reaſonable Terms: The Price ſhe has now fixed, is the Loweſt at which Ladies can poſſibly be inſtructed, in the Art and Elegancies of that Work. She returns her hearty Thanks for the Favours ſhe has received, and hopes for their Continuance. She would immediately take a young Perſon, whoſe Parents live in Town, to learn the Buſineſs, which ſhe would make her Miſtreſs of, in all its Branches, for Six Months Work only.

☞ She has a large Aſſortment of Tambour Shoes, worked in Gold, and Colours, and very elegant Lady's Muffs, made according to the preſent Taſte in London. 10 13—

TO BE SOLD,

And poſſeſſion given in February next, or ſooner, if required,

THE

FURNACE,

SITUATED in the town of Saliſbury, and province of Connecticut, in New England, having been lately rebuilt on the moſt approved plan; all the conveniencies [illegible] ſame being either new, or in [illegible]; together with all the u[illegible] complete ſet of [illegible] for [illegible] other ca[illegible] [illegible] for horſes and oxen; alſo a [illegible] the bed of iron ore, in Saliſbury, known by the ore grant, with an excluſive right of diging, raiſing, and carrying away ore from another bed, known by Chatfield's ore bed; and the right of ſoil in a piece of land, joining weſt on the ore grant, which contains iron ore: These beds all lie within two miles of the furnace. Alſo, ſeven hundred and fifty three acres of land near the furnance, three hundred of which are under improvement; and the whole well watered. The premiſes are ſituated in, a healthy, pleaſant, and fruitful country, on the high road from Hartford to Hudſon's river, and Albany. The Quality of the iron, made from the above beds of ore, is well known, both in England, and America, to be equal to any made on this continent; the quantity of ore (which lies near the ſurface) appears inexhauſtible; the country round is well ſupplied with wood for coal, and the regular ſupply of water at all ſeaſons (without danger from floods) admits of the furnace being in blaſt all the year. The iron is excellent for potaſh kettles, ſugar boilers for the Weſt Indies, and military ſtores. The furnace not taking all the water, any additional works may be erected with convenience, and ſmall expence; and the rapid ſettlement of an extenſive country, to the north, and northweſt, muſt daily increaſe the demand for every article uſually caſt at a furnace. A conſiderable trade in Engliſh and Weſt India goods, may be introduced; out of which the works would be ſupplied with ſtock, and proviſions, and carried on with more eaſe and profit, than ſuch buſineſs can, in a country where there are but few inhabitants.

ALSO TO BE SOLD,

A complete double

FORGE,

With four fires and two hammers, now at work, together with all neceſſary utenſils; ſituated in Colebrook, Connecticut, near the road from Hartford to the furnace; built in 1771, after the beſt model, with a good ſtream and head of water, and in caſe of need, in very dry ſeaſons, the privilege of a pond of water, five miles in length, for a ſupply to the forge; the like caution is obſerved to prevent the buſineſs being retarded in winter, by having the wheels under cover, with large iron ſtoves, and canals dug to carry off the ſurplus water. Adjacent to the forge there is a dwelling houſe, with four rooms on a floor, a ſtore and cellar, four houſes for workmen, a barn, coal houſe, iron houſe, and blackſmiths's ſhop, all built in 1771. ALSO, a ſaw-mill and dwelling houſe, a ſmall diſtance from the forge (with good ſituations for erecting other works on the ſame ſtream) and two hundred and eighty nine acres of land round the forge and ſaw-mill, about 50 of which are under improvement. The forge is ſituated in the centre of a large tract of wood land, ſurrounded with a ſettled country, which is in want of refined bar iron, there being little manufactured in Connecticut, and the conſumption conſiderable. This eſtate, joined with that in Saliſbury, is capable of many improvements. For further particulars apply to Mr. Peter Vandervoort, merchant, in New-York; Mr. James Holmes, or Mr. Jared Lane, at the furnace; Mr. Ogden, at the forge, or Captain William Tiley, at Hartford. 13

WARSAW, *September* 14.

ACCORDING to our laſt letters received from the Ruſſian army, which was then encamped at the mouth of the river Janowitz, Count Romanzow had detached a body of ſome thouſand men to the other ſide of the Danube, in order to watch the motions of the Grand Vizir.

We talk much of a peace between the Ruſſians and Turks; the former ſeem to wiſh it in good earneſt. And we are told, that the Court of Peterſburgh have addreſſed themſelves to that of London, to uſe their [illegible] the exchange of Prince [illegible] at Conſtantinople.

[illegible] The famous Kolinſki, it is [illegible]ed to go to America, and [illegible] have given him 1000 [illegible] [illegible]kowſki's [illegible] ſtry hath at length taken a firm reſolution to reſtore good order in this city, and to maintain ſecurity and tranquility for [illegible] peans who reſide here. We have [illegible] ed before, that the Grand Sei[illegible] hither the Koulkayſi inveſted [illegible] ed power. This officer, on [illegible] laſt made his public entry into this City. The Janiſſaries, of whom he is Lieutenant Colonel, at firſt gave him a very indecent reception, and talked to him in a very arrogant tone, implying a revolt. They took arms and bound themſelves by a ſolemn oath, to ſupport each other mutually, and aſſembled together in every quarter of the city, and reſolved to reſiſt their chief. We every moment expected a general revolt, but the Koulkayſi conducted himſelf with ſuch wiſdom and reſolution, that by exerting his authority properly, he cauſed all the mutineers to be diſarmed, and returned to their duty.

LONDON.

Extract of a Letter from Moldavia, Aug. 22.

"The grand army of the Ruſſians is now in much diſtreſs, but are effectually ſecured for ſome time againſt any attacks from the Turks, yet are badly off in reſpect to ammunition, and other warlike ſtores, a large ſupply of which has been lately ſent off in the following manner: Thirty waggons laden with the ſupplies, and under the eſcort of 6000 foot, and 2000 horſe, were on the road to Jaſſey. from Vienna, but came round (to avoid the Turks) on the borders of Poland, and not directly through Tranſylvania, which is by much the neareſt way. They arrived on the 12th inſtant, in this province, on the banks of the river Pruth, which river they paſſed at a ford, and bent their route immediately for the city of Sereth, about 12 leagues from Jaſſey. The Grand Vizier, whoſe army now lies at Mumuth, was determined to interrupt this ſupply, and accordingly detached 2000 Janiſſaries, and 5000 Spahis, who, by forced and ſecret marches came up with the waggons before it was poſſible for Marſhal Romanzow to ſend another reinforcement of men. The Ruſſians placed their waggons for intrenchments, and defended themſelves with great courage and reſolution; a great number of the Turks were killed by the artillery of the Ruſſians; but at laſt the numbers of the former prevailed. The Ruſſians fled towards Jaſſey, and left the ſupplies to the mercy of the enemy, who reſted two days after the action; and by that means having given Count Orlow an opportunity to attack them in his return; for which purpoſe he is now preparing to march."

Sep. 30. We hear that Prince Henry, of Pruſſia, has actually received orders to join the Ruſſian army, with 30,000 troops.

October 5. On an oval tablet on the front of the Sarcophagus of General Wolfe's monument, in Weſtminſter Abby, juſt opened, is the following inſcription:

"To the memory of James Wolfe, Eſq. Major General and Commander in Chief, of the Britiſh Land Forces, on an Expedition againſt Quebec; who, ſurmounting by Ability, and Valour, all obſtacles of Art and Nature, was ſlain in the Moment of Victory, at the head of his conquering troops, on the 13th of September, 1759; the King and the Parliament of Great Britain dedicate this Monument."

October 7. According to private letters from Berlin, there is advice, that the Empreſs of Ruſſia has refuſed to accede to the treaty negociated by the Emperor and his Pruſſian Majeſty, and that the Ruſſian ambaſſador left the court on that account.

Extract of a letter from Dreſden, Sept. 18.

"His ſerene Highneſs the Elector, has given orders for the troops which have been lately raiſed, with an intention to ſupport the [illegible] of Pruſſia in Poland, to hold themſelves in immediate readineſs for a march into that kingdom; preparations are accordingly making, and Prince Charles of Saxony, will head them. He ſtill maintains his pretentions to the Duchy of Courland, and is as ſtrongly oppoſed by the Empreſs of Ruſſia, in favour of her ſon the grand Duke."

Authentic advices from Moldavia ſay, "The army of the Grand Vizir has been reinforced by 40,000 well diſciplined troops, ſince the late engagement near Siliſtria; and that General Bibicow with his corps, is [illegible] expected at the Ruſſian Grand [illegible], Count Romanzow, is not able to [illegible]take any thing of conſequence till he [illegible] a conſiderable reinforcement. In the mean time the ultimate reſolution of the [illegible] Peterſburgh, is very ſoon expected [illegible] public."

[illegible] from Peterſburgh ſays, "The Em[illegible] of Ruſſia ſolemnly declares, that her [illegible] is to take the Greek, the Romiſh, and the Proteſtant [illegible] under her protection."

[illegible] Correſpondent [illegible], "Notwithſtanding all that has been ſaid, the moſt poſitive aſſurances [illegible] that the Court of Berlin [illegible] any deſigns of a rupture with Great Britain."

The ſum to be demanded of the Iriſh Parliament, to diſcharge the arrears of government in that kingdom, is three hundred and ſixty thouſand pounds, not one hundred and ſixty, as mentioned in a former paper.

At the final cloſe of the pool yeſterday at Guildhall, for the election of Lord Mayor, for the year enſuing, the numbers ſtood as follows:

	W.	T.	Fr.	Sat.	M.	T.	W.	Total.
Wilkes,	117	104	223	183	404	343	309	1690
Bull,	117	102	229	179	405	304	281	1655
Sawbridge,	67	93	249	176	198	215	179	1178
Oliver,	60	88	242	158	179	199	167	1094

Majority for Mr. Wilkes——512
Mr. Bull——477

The numbers being declared, the Sheriff gave notice, that to morrow they ſhould make the return. After which the people expreſſed their joy by repeated ſhouts of applauſe.

Mr. Wilkes had no ſooner, by every condeſcending mark of reſpect, teſtifyed his gratitude to the Livery for their favours, than, in company with Sir Watkin Lewes, he left the huſtings and entered Mr. Bull's carriage. The coachman attempted to drive on, but the people inſiſted upon have the horſes unharneſſed, that they might draw the carriage; after ſome remonſtrance, though in vain, on Mr. Wilke's ſide, their requeſts were complied with, and the ſurrounding multitude, each by turns, aſſiſted to draw the carriage to the Paul's Head tavern.

Meſſieurs Sawbridge and Oliver, walked to the Feather's tavern.

October 9. Yeſterday the Sheriffs made their return to the court of Lord Mayor, and Alderman of Meſſieurs Wilkes and Bull, as the candidates for the majority of the votes of the Livery. A court of huſtings was opened, and the Lord Mayor and Aldermen adjourned to the court of King's Bench, in order by ſcratching to elect one of thoſe gentlemen, according to an ancient uſuage. About a quarter before two they returned to the huſtings, when the Town Serjeant read over the names of the Candidates, and informed the Livery, that the choice of the court of Aldermen had fallen on Frederick Bull, Eſq. Alderman and Salter.

Mr. Bull, immediate came forward, and after being inveſted with the enſigns of his Mayoralty, returned thanks to the Livery, for their electing him to ſo important an office; informed them he ſhould have been better pleaſed if his brother Aldermen had choſen hi, worthy friend Alderman Wilkes, who was evidently the object whom the Livery wiſhed to have in the Mayoralty chair, as they had given him the largeſt number of votes; but as it was his lot to be Mayor, he promiſed them a ſtrenuous and unwearied aſſiduity, in diſcharging the neceſſary duties of the office, and that he ſhould be ready on every occaſion to give them his ſupport and aſſiſtance.

Mr. Wilkes followed Mr. Bull, and after thanking the Livery, for the number of votes they had honoured him with, congratulated them on their having for a Magiſtrate the enſuing year, ſo worthy a character as Mr. Alderman Bull, whom he declared to be a man of firm integrity and great abilities, a diſintereſted friend to the rights of the people, and a ſtrenuous ſupporter of the cauſe of public freedom; in a word, the propereſt object in the city for executing the high office of Mayor. He offered the Livery a continuance of his ſervices, and declares himſelf ready and willing to comply with their wiſhes, whenever they expreſſed them.

The Aldermen ſcratched in the following manner:

For Mr. Wilkes.	For Mr. Bull.
Sir W. Stephenſon,	Bankes,
Sawbridge,	Kennet,
Hopkins,	Eſdale,
Plomer,	Oliver,
Thomas,	Trecothick,
Bull,	Alſop,
Lewis,	Townſend,
Crosby,	Wilkes,
Turner,	[illegible]
	[illegible] Mayor

Oct. 9. William [illegible] Saturday morning [illegible] candidate to repreſent the c[illegible] room of Henry Crabb B[illegible] E[illegible] ed.

Oct. 11. Should Denmark [illegible] alliance with Ruſſia, it is repo[illegible] it will immediately be invaded by [illegible] aſſiſted by Pruſſia.

A difference of opinion aroſe laſt week between the Lords North and Sandwich, which prevented a moſt extraordinary ſpirited meſſage being ſent to the Court of Madrid, which, in all probability, would have produced an anſwer that would have occaſioned an immediate declaration of war againſt Spain. This, we hear, was what Sandwich thought England muſt [illegible] the [illegible] the prudent [illegible] might be ſpent in [illegible] the [illegible] which he was indulged in. However, [illegible] beyond a doubt, that [illegible] will [illegible] weeks.

Oct. 12. [illegible] Land tax upon [illegible] eſtates of the abſentees in Ireland is intended. This is only an introduction to a general Land-tax in Ireland.

Extract of a letter from the Hague, Oct. 5.

"Private advice from Vienna, inſinuate, that the Empreſs of Ruſſia intimated to that Court by her Miniſter there, that ſhe would willingly join and make one common cauſe with the Empreſs Queen againſt the Turks, and endeavour to recover from them all ſhe loſt in the laſt war; but that the Empreſs Queen anſwered, that ſhe was bound in honour and gratitude not to contribute to diſtreſs the Turks, more than they were already, the Porte having obſerved a ſtrict neutrality upon former occaſions when the Houſe of Auſtria was engaged in wars with the King of Pruſſia, and other Princes, though it would have been in the power of the Porte to have ſtruck ſome ſignal ſtrokes to her diſadvantage. It is, however, doubted by ſome whether policy or gratitude has the greateſt ſhare in this declaration.

A letter from a Gentleman in the Duke of Cumberland's retinue mentions, that his Royal Highneſs was received in France with all the honours due to his rank, by order of his moſt Chriſtian Majeſty, and was eſcorted by a detachment of the military on every ſtage throughout the French dominions.

The Triton, Capt. Richard Burton, from St. Vincents, for London, foundered off the Canaries the 2d ult. and all the crew periſhed.

Oct. 14. It is certain that many councils have been lately ſummoned at the Court of Madrid to determine on the following queſtion, "Is it proper to ſend an Ambaſſador to the Court of London?"

They write from Paris, that on the 24th of laſt month the Sieur d'Agay, Intendant of Picardy, had the honour to receive the Duke and Dutcheſs of Cumberland, at St. Quentin; and as their Royal Highneſſes examine every thing remarkable on their rout to Italy, he conducted them to the ſubterranean canal of communication now carrying on between the Somme and the Eſcaut, in order to unite thoſe two rivers. After viewing it, they expreſſed great aſtoniſhment, as it ſeemed an undertaking ſuperior to any attempts of the like ſort made by the ancient Romans. This canal, when finiſhed, will unite the navigations of Holland, Brabant, Flanders, Hainault, and Artois to Dunkirk; and on the interior part, thoſe of the Oiſe, the Seine, the Marne, and l'Yonne. The letter adds, that the Duke and Dutcheſs travel *incog.* under the titles of Count and Counteſs of Dublin, and deſire that no public honours may be ſhewn them.

Extract of a letter from Warſaw, Oct. 2.

"Almoſt all the treaties with the three Powers are now ſigned by the Miniſters, and by the Delegation. But theſe treaties only reſpect ſome particular matters, as to the claims of the reſpective Potentates; the eſſential affairs of the kingdom are by no means yet ſettled, the power of the Delegates was generally miſunderſtood, they had no concern to ſettle the form of government, &c. that is left to the grand Dyet, who have been diſcuſſing of it ſeveral days, are now ſitting, and will not conclude at ſooneſt till the end of this month.

Extract of a letter from Dantzick, Sept. 28.

"As the diſpute between this city and the King of Pruſſia is one of the chief points which put a ſtop to the proceedings of the Poliſh diet, in giving their conſent to the treaties agreed upon between the delegated Commiſſion and the miniſters of the three united powers; and as the Court of Peterſburgh and Berlin wiſh to ſee the affairs of Poland ſoon ſettled, as the ſooner they are brought to a concluſion it will be the better, the Empreſs of Ruſſia wrote a letter to our Magiſtracy, which was delivered on the 23d inſtant, wherein ſhe inſiſts that the affair may be finally determined within a month's time, that no obſtacle may be ſtarted at the Poliſh Diet on their account, adding, that the King of Pruſſia has an undoubted right to the port and harbour of Dantzick, as it is ſituated in his dominions; and that they would do wiſely to agree to the terms he has offered to them, otherwiſe they will repent their obſtinacy when it is too late.

"The ſame day the Sieur Riechard, the Pruſſian Miniſter here delivered a note to the Magiſtrates, wherein the King's terms are [illegible] again, and he inſiſts, that they al[illegible] one hundred thouſand ducats per annum, or three-fifths of the whole revenue, and that which ever of the propoſals they agree to, the harbour muſt remain guarded by Pruſſian ſoldiers, a Pruſſian Comptroller [illegible] the Exciſe-office, or Toll-chamber, and that all ſhips provided with Pruſſian [illegible] are to be duty-free; to all which he demanded a categorical anſwer in a fortnight, as they have no other way left than to agree to one of the propoſals; but we do not as yet hear what the Magiſtrates have determined."

Letters from Dantzick, of the above date, ſay, "Orders are received here from Berlin, that all the ſoldiers of our garriſon, who were born in his Pruſſian Majeſty's new dominions, or even in the ſuburbs of Dantzick, immediately enter into the Pruſſian ſervice, under pain of being treated as deſerters; and that the Magiſtrates muſt anſwer for their conduct if they continue them any longer in their ſervice. This order greatly embaraſſes the Magiſtrates, as our whole garriſon is compoſed of men either born in Poliſh pruſſia, or the ſuburbs of the city. It ſhort, it is all over with our once flouriſhing city, and all hope is loſt."

A letter from Warſaw, dated Sept. 18th, ſays, "The Auſtrian troops in Poland are reckoned to amount to 40,000 men, and ordered to be augmented with 24,000 more. The Pruſſian troops are likewiſe to be augmented with near that number, ſo that an army of 120,000 men, Auſtrians and Pruſſians are to guard the empire, and the Pruſſians have taken poſſeſſion of the poſts they occupied. In the treaty with Ruſſia it is ſtipulated, that all the Poliſh ſubjects belonging to the Confederates, who have been made priſoners during the preſent war by the Ruſſians, are to be releaſed within a month's time.

Portſmouth, Oct. 3. This morning the Mercury frigate, Captain Keeler, lately arrived from America, was paid off.

Dublin, Sept. 26. On Friday laſt came on to be heard, at Athy, in the county of Kildare, a cauſe in dower, wherein the Rt. Hon. Elizabeth Lady Dowager Boyne was Demandant, and Frederick Hamilton, Eſq; and others were Tenants, in the following iſſues: Whether the Right Hon. Frederick, late Lord Boyne, deceaſed, was ſeized of ſuch eſtate that his Lady could be endowed thereout; and whether the ſaid Lady Boyne eloped and lived in adultery with James Pierce? When after a ſolemn trial the Jury withdrew, and in a few minutes returned a verdict in favour of the demandant, the ſaid Lady Boyne, on both the ſaid iſſues.

CHARLES-TOWN, October 26.

Letters from London inform us, that Geo. Mills, Eſq; formerly Inſpector General of the Cuſtoms, in the ſouthern diſtrict of N. America, is appointed to the ſame office for the Weſt India Iſlands, under the Commiſſioners of the Cuſtoms in England, with a handſome ſalary.

November 2. On Thurſday laſt arrived here from the North of Ireland, in the ſhip Anne, Patrick Miller, about 260 perſons, who intend to ſettle in this province.

On Friday laſt arrived here from Boſton, the Glaſgow man of war, commanded by Capt. Maltby, intended to relieve the Lizard, Capt. Inglis.

About the middle of September laſt, the brig Suſanna, George Gore, maſter, of and from Jamaica, for this port, was, with the whole of her cargo, entirely loſt on Indian River, near Smyrna, in Eaſt-Florida. The maſter and crew, were brought here laſt Friday ſe'nnight, by Capt. Roberts, in the ſchooner Liberty, from Eaſt-Florida.

This day his Majeſty's ſhip the Lizard, commanded by Capt. Inglis, ſailed for Great-Britain.

Letters from the Cherokee country inform us, that Attakullakulla, or the Little Carpenter, is gone out to war againſt the Kickapoo Indians, to revenge the death of ſeveral of his relations killed by that tribe.—This faithful Indian is now arrived to a very advanced age; he was one of the Cherokee deputies who went to England in the beginning of the late King's reigh, and ſigned a treaty at Weſtminſter in the year 1730.

BOSTON, November 29.

We hear from Douglaſs, in the county of Worceſter, that on Wedneſday laſt Samuel Dudley, Eſq; of that place, who is in the 102d year of his age, was then ſo hearty and well that he cut two loads of wood in the woods there; and a boy that lived with him yoaked the oxen, and brought it home with him the ſame day.

NEWPORT, November 29.

Laſt Tueſday arrived here from New-York, the lady who has paſſed through ſeveral of the ſouthern colonies under the name and character of Carolina Matilda, Marchioneſs de Waldegrave, &c.

Wedneſday laſt arrived the ſloop Swan, Capt. Samuel Chace, from the Weſt-Indies, who, on the 3d inſtant ſpoke the ſchooner Kingſton, Capt. Patterſon, in the windward paſſage from Jamaica, for Philadelphia, 12 days out, all well; with whom Mr. Robinſon Mumford, of New-London, was paſſenger.

On the 15th inſtant the ſloop Sally, Capt. George Cornell, ſailed from this port for North-Carolina; ſoon after ſprung her maſt and put back, and laſt Tueſday night, as ſhe was going up the river, ran aſhore at the north end of this iſland, when all her hands turned in; [illegible] about 2 o'clock on Wedneſday morning ſhe was diſcovered to be on fire, and in a ſhort time ſhe was burnt to the water's edge, the people being able to ſave but very little of her rigging or cargo. 'Tis ſuppoſed this accident happened from a defect in the chimney.

QUERIES,

Reſpecting the TEA ACT, *ſubmitted to the* moſt ſerious Conſideration of every Perſon in AMERICA.

QUERY. AS there is an Act of the Britiſh Parliament in Being, that would ſubjugate America to *Three Pence Sterling Duty* upon every Pound Weight of Tea imported from *Britain*; and as this Duty is *voted* independent of, and without the Sanction of any of *our American* Parliaments, what ought to be done unto every one of thoſe *traiterous Perſons*, who ſhall aid or abet the Importation of, *or landing*, the ſaid Tea in any part of *America*, till the Act is totally repealed, *jointly, by King, Lords, and Commons*?

ANSWER. Such baſe *Traitors* to this Country, without Exception, ſhould immediately and *reſolutely* be dragged from Concealment; they ſhould be tranſported, or forced from every Place in *America*, loaded with the moſt ſtriking Badges of Diſgrace; particularly, we ought not to forget, *Jack on both Sides*, viz. the *deceitful*, LYING, *infamous* POPLICOLA; for in this Caſe, all ſuch may abſolutely and juſtly be deemed as *public Robbers*, of our LIBERTY, PROPERTY, *and* PEACE.

QUERY. What will be the moſt effectual Methods of proceeding, to obtain a Repeal of the ſaid oppreſſive, unconſtitutional Act?

ANS. TO USE NO TEA, *at leaſt for the preſent*, for if any Perſons ſhould give the Sellers more than the uſual Price for Tea, he ought to be held up as a mortal Enemy to *American Freedom*. And,—*brave Americans*,

ASSOCIATE WITHOUT DISTINCTION.

"O ye *brave Men*, in whom we ſtill may find,
A Love of Virtue, FREEDOM, and Mankind,
Go forth—in Majeſty of WOE array'd,
See, at your Feet your COUNTRY kneels for
Aid,
Be as *one Man*—CONCORD Succeſs enſures,
There's not an HONEST HEART but what
is your's.
Go forth you muſt,—ye cannot be withſtood--
Be your Hearts honeſt, as your CAUSE *is*
GOOD."

QUER. What will be the Conſequence of a *Miniſterial illegal Suſpenſion* of the TEA ACT, or of receiving or ſtoring the ſaid *Tea* in any Way or Manner whatever, until the *Britiſh* Parliament ſhall be pleaſed to recognize the Matter?

ANS. It will be *dreadful*—it will be productive of innumerable and exceſſive bad Conſequences;—*a ſuſpending Power is the moſt dangerous of all Powers*;—we muſt univerſally bear our Teſtimoney, and hold up our Hands *firmly* againſt it;—*reject the Tea firmly*—for when it is landed, there will inevitably be an inceſſant Uproar, ſuch as will of Courſe conſtantly keep our Towns in great Confuſion, make the Inhabitants extremely unhappy, and will aſſuredly, *in the Event*, be repented of *moſt ſeverely*;—for, if the *accurſed Tea* ſhould once gain ſuch a Footing as this, in *America*, our Situation would be deplorable, *as we ſhould then be at the precarious Mercy of others*, and inconteſtibly forfeit, *by rapid Degrees*, our invaluable Bleſſings, our *Birthrights*, LIBERTY, PROPERTY, *and* PEACE.

AN OLD PROPHET.

New York, Nov. 30, 1773.

A CONSTITUTIONAL CA[illegible]

QUERY. WHY do the A[illegible] the impor[illegible] tea at this time?

ANSWER. Becauſe it [illegible] *duty*, whi[illegible]

Q. Who aſſume to themſelves this power of taxing us without our own conſent?

A. The Britiſh Parliament; who in ſo doing, aſſume a power deſtructive of the very frame of their own conſtitution; for ſuch a power is totally inconſiſtent with that general liberty, whereby no one part of the King's ſubjects can tax another without their own conſent.

Q. How do you prove the tea *duty* to be *unconſtitutional*?

A. Becauſe it is a tax, in direct oppoſition to a fundamental maxim of the Britiſh conſtitution, whereby we can *only* be taxed by our own conſent, or that of our repreſentatives.

Q. How do you prove the tea *duty* to be *cruel*?

A. 1. Becauſe to tax us without our conſent, is treating us like enemies, and forcing us to be ſuch, who are the natural friends of Great Britain. 2. Becauſe this *duty* is an additional ſum impoſed upon *us only*; for all the world may have *this tea* at the common market price, without any duty, the poor Americans only excepted. And, 3. Becauſe it is treating us ſimilar to that of an enemy's laying a conquered people under contribution.

Q. How do you prove the tea *duty* to be *unjuſt*?

A. Becauſe it is a forcing our property from us, without our own conſent, by virtue of *power alone*, which is no leſs a crime in the ſcale of juſtice, than downright robbery.

Q. But as children of Great Britain, ought we not to ſubmit to her *aſſumed right*, of *taxing* us, without our own conſent?

A. We ought not to ſubmit; for if we are children of Great-Britain, we are, by birthright entitled to an equal ſhare of all the privileges of her happy conſtitution: but an equal ſhare of thoſe privileges we cannot enjoy, or indeed any ſhare of them at all, if we grant a *right* in her, or any other power to tax, or make laws for us without our own conſent.

Q. Have our fellow ſubjects of Great-Britain, by reaſon of our being *deſcended* from them as a free people, any right to our property?

A. None at all; for our being deſcended from *them*, conſidered as a nation of freemen, can never ſubject us to ſlavery; becauſe freemen can never beget ſlaves; could we even ſuppoſe our mother country to be a nation of ſlaves, in that caſe, we ſtill muſt be free, for ſlaves can have no real property. Therefore, in either caſe, whether we conſider ourſelves deſcended from Great Britain, as from a land of liberty, or ſlavery; Americans ſtill muſt be free.

Q. If it be *unconſtitutional, cruel* and *unjuſt*, to lay *duties* upon us, or to *tax* us without our conſent, is it not incumbent upon us, to defend our common property from all ſuch impoſitions?

A. Yes. Becauſe it is as much the duty of the whole people to defend and preſerve their common property, as it is that of an individual to defend and preſerve his private property, from the unconſtitutional, cruel and unjuſt attacks of a highwayman.

Q. By what ways and means ſhould we exert ourſelves in the defence of our common property, when attacked by *unjuſt power*?

A. By all ſuch ways and means, as we ſhall judge to be moſt likely to promote the important end of ſecuring that property.

Q. Can you prove that the people have a right to be their own judges, as to the ways and means, neceſſary to preſerve their property from *unjuſt power*?

A. Yes, from the nature of property itſelf; for property neceſſarily implies a right in thoſe who have it, to defend it; if then they who have property, have a right to defend it, they muſt have the ſame right to the choice of means for that end; but they cannot have a right to the choice of means, unleſs they have a right to *judge* of thoſe means, therefore the people have a right to be their *own judges* as to the ways and means neceſſary to preſerve their property from *unjuſt power*.

Q. But ought we not always to meaſure our oppoſition to *unjuſt power* againſt our property by the laws of the land?

A. Yes, when the laws of the land preſcribe ſufficient means, by which we can ſecure our property, and when the executors of theſe laws are faithful to their truſt—But when the laws of the land do not preſcribe means ſufficient to ſecure our property; or if they do, where the executors of theſe laws are unfaithful to their truſt; in either caſe, conſiſtent with the ſecurity of our property, we cannot meaſure [illegible] ſition [illegible] unjuſt power againſt [illegible] of [illegible] but *only* by the [illegible] ing [illegible] the *general good* of the [illegible] pire, and not the advantage of a [illegible] to the deſtruction of the liberties [illegible]

New York, Dec. 6, 1773.

CHARLESTOWN, November 12.

The Murrain has lately appeared among the horned cattle near Broad River, Saluda and Long Canes, in this province. Some of the infected meat brought to this market, was lately ſeized and deſtroyed by the Commiſſioners.

BOSTON, November 29.

Laſt Saturday the inhabitants of the town of Charleſtown, (being alarmed at the preſent ſituation of public affairs, and particularly at the open attempt to carry into execution the Revenue Act by the ſale of TEA, appointed by the Eaſt India Company *for that ſole purpoſe,*) had a very full meeting; when they made choice of a Committee of correſpondence to confer immediately with the Committees of this and the neighbouring towns; and then adjourned till Wedneſday next. [*Here 9 Gentlemen are named.*]

Capt. Hall informs, that 1[illegible] cheſts of tea were ſhipped in Capt. Coffin, 116 in Capt, Bruce, and 58 in Capt. Loring, all for this port.

Capt. Hall alſo informs, that no tea was ſhipped for the ſouthern colonies, the maſters of the [illegible] veſſels refuſing to take it on board; but that the Eaſt India Company were procuring veſſels for that purpoſe.

NEW YORK, December 9.

Extract of a Letter from Montreal.

"The Affairs of Canada, have taken a very unfavourable Turn this Year. We are overſtocked with dry Goods, and Liquors; have fallen ſhort of Peltries; and have not Ships enough to carry what Produce we have, to Market, although we pay a moſt extravagant Price. A Boſton Sloop has been bought at Quebec, and immediately chartered to carry Oil to England, at four Pound per Ton. We have this Moment News, that a ſecond Ship from Philadelphia for Quebec, is loſt: The Firſt was engaged by Cummins; the Laſt by Wills.

On Thurſday Evening laſt, departed this Life, after five Days Illneſs, in the 32d Year of her Age, Mrs. *Mary Garriſon,* Wife of Mr. *Benjamin Garriſon,* of this City, Merchant. Her Remains was interred in Trinity Church Yard, Yeſterday Afternoon, attended by many of her Friends and Acquaintance.

She was Generous, Humane, and Benevolent, a loving Wife, a tender Mother, and affectionate Friend: Thoſe in Diſtreſs always found her Sympathetic, and the Indigent conſtantly ſhared in her Liberality; her Diſpoſition was truly amiable; ſhe was always lively and cheerful, and by her engaging and agreeable Conduct in Life, had acquired the Eſteem of a numerous Circle of Friends, who ſincerely regret their Loſs in the Death of this amiable Perſon.

ON Sunday laſt, an excellent Charity Sermon was preached at *St. George's Chapel,* by the Reverend Mr. *Inglis,* and a handſome Collection made for the Benefit of the Charity School, in this City; and next Sunday another Charity Sermon will be preached at *St. Paul's,* for the like Purpoſe.

Friday laſt, died at his Houſe in the Bowery, in the Outward of this City, in the 68th Year of his Age, Mr. *Elbert Herring,* a Gentleman who always ſupported the Character of a worthy Citizen, and an honeſt Man.

On the firſt Inſtant, his Excellency the Governor, iſſued two Proclamations, declaring his Majeſty's Aſſent to two, and his Diſallowance of two other Acts of the Legiſlature of this Province, viz.

CONFIRMED.

An Act for eſtabliſhing the Boundary, or Partition Line, between the Colonies of New York, *and* New Jerſey, *and for confirming Titles, and Poſſeſſions.* Paſſed in Feb. 1771.

An Act to ſettle, and eſtabliſh the Line, or Lines of Diviſion, between the City of New York, *and the Townſhip of* Harlem, *ſo far as concerns the Right of Soil in Controverſy.* Paſſed in March, 1772

DISALLOWED.

An Act more effectually to prevent private Lotteries. An Act to prevent infectious Diſtempers, in the Counties therein mentioned. Paſſed in the Year 1772.

The Corporation of the City of New York, having lately reviſed and republiſhed their Laws, have deſired the Clauſes of *a Law, for regulating Negroes, Mulattoes, and other Slaves,* to be re-publiſhed in the News Papers. By this Law, no Negro, Mulatto, or Indian Slaves, above the Age of 14 Years (and not in Company with [illegible], Miſtreſs, or ſome white Perſon of [illegible] Family, that owns or hires them) ſhall [illegible] in the Streets, Lanes, or Al[illegible] [illegible] of Freſh Water [illegible] a Lanthorn [illegible] the P[illegible] [illegible]

Extract of a letter from Philadelphia, dated December 4, 1773.

"We are now in anxious expectation of the tea ſhip—She will meet a warm reception here, as we are determined the Captain ſhall not land one cheſt of it.

On Tueſday evening arrived from Boſton, a Gentleman who came from thence on an expreſs, and this morning ſets out for Philadelphia. By him we have a printed account (too long for this paper) of the proceedings of Boſton to prevent the landing of the Eaſt India Company's tea, lately arrived from England.

[The printing this account at large, which we received late on Tueſday evening, and before the morning got ready to be diſtributed through the city, engaged all our people the whole night, but rendered them unfit for buſineſs the next day, and made us ſo backward in our paper, that we have been obliged to omit many things intended for it, and give imperfect accounts of others, which we hope our cuſtomers will excuſe.]

On notice of the arrival of Captain Hall, with 114 cheſts of the Eaſt India Company's tea on board, on the 29th of November, a great number of people, agreeable to a regular notification, aſſembled at Faneuil-Hall, where in order to proceed with regularity, they choſe a moderator, and in all their motions and determinations, proceeded with all the ſolemnity and order of a national aſſembly, every queſtion was regularly put to vote, and every reſolution was unanimous; the chief of which were as follows, viz.

Reſolved, nem. con. that the tea imported by Captain Hall ſhall at all events be returned to the place from whence it came, and no duty be paid on it in America.—That it be ſent back in the ſame bottom; that the owner Mr. Rotch (who was preſent, and informed them he ſhould enter his proteſt againſt their proceedings) be informed that at his peril he do not enter the ſaid tea, and that Captain Hall be informed, that at his peril he is not to ſuffer any of the tea in his ſhip to be landed.

That the Governor by having required the Juſtices, in the town to meet and uſe their endeavours to ſuppreſs any routs, riots, &c. of the people, intended a reflection upon the people then met.

They then voted and appointed for the night, a watch of 25 men, to watch and ſecure Capt. Hall's ſhip and cargo, and then adjourned to 9 o'clock next day, Nov. 30, when they met again—received a letter from the Tea Commiſſioners,—That they would conſent to ſtore the tea till they received their conſtituentes further orders; but that ſending it back was utterly out of their power. This was voted by no means ſatiſfactory, [the Commiſſioners had been aſſured of perſonal ſafety if they attended the meeting—but as they could not agree to ſend back the tea, they declined coming.] The high ſheriff, Greenleaf, deſired leave to read a letter from the Governor, requiring him to read to the people a proclamation. Leave being granted, both the letter and the proclamation were read,—In the letter the Governor ſtiled them an unlawful aſſembly, met for unlawful purpoſes, and he warns, exhorts, and requires them to ſurceaſe their unlawful proceedings, at their peril, and forthwith to diſperſe.

After reading the proclamation, there was immediately a loud and very general hiſs.

And the queſtion being put whether they would ſurceaſe all further proceedings and diſperſe according to the government's requirement, it paſſed in the negative, nem. con.

Mr. Rotch and Captain Hall being deſired to attend, appeared, and the reſolves of the aſſembly relating to the tea were repeated before them.

Mr. Rotch told them as before, that he ſhould proteſt againſt their whole proceeding,—but tho' involuntarily, conſider'd himſelf as under a neceſſity to do it, and ſhould therefore comply with the requirement of that body.

Capt. Hall anſwer'd to the ſame purpoſe, promiſing to comply. It was reſolved that the votes and proceedings relating to Capt. Hall's ſhip ſhall be adopted as the meaſure of proceeding with the other ſhips expected with tea, when they arrive as ſtrictly and fully as if they had been there preſent: And when the ſaid ſhip ſhould arrive, the owners and perſons concerned, give their words of honour, that to the utmoſt of their power, the requirements of the aſſembly—ſhould be ſtrictly complied with. This was voted ſatisfactory.

The people aſſembled, then proceeded to conſider the conduct of thoſe who have imported tea ſince it has been liable to a duty [illegible] impoſed by the Britiſh Parliament,—[illegible] that ſuch importers have juſtly in[illegible] [illegible] of their brethren in [illegible] that whoever ſhall [illegible] the ſaid duty act [illegible] an enemy to his [illegible] landing and ſale of [illegible] ſhall [illegible] from [illegible]

Reſolved [illegible] to England [illegible] [illegible]

That fair Copies be taken of the whole proceedings, and ſent to New York, and Philadelphia; and that Mr. Samuel Adams, the honourable John Hancock, Eſq; William Philips, Eſq; Jonathan Rowe, Eſq; and Jonathan Williams, Eſq; be a committee to tranſmit the ſame.

That it is the determination of this body, to carry their votes and and reſolutions into execution, at the riſque of their lives and property.

Watches of 25 volunteers each, were appointed to ſucceed each other [illegible] Captain Hall's ſhip with the tea [illegible] for England, and the committee of correſpondence of Boſton was deſired [illegible] that every ſhip that may arrive [illegible] watched in like manner. In caſe any of the watches ſhould be moleſted, [illegible] given by ringing the bells, to [illegible] ſix men were appointed, and [illegible] given the people in the neighbouring [illegible] were to aſſemble.

Voted, that thoſe of the [illegible] belonging to Boſton, return their thanks to their brethren of the neighbouring towns, for their countenance and union, with the body.—Thanks were then voted to the moderator, and then that the meeting be diſſolved, which was diſſolved accordingly.

We hear, that the people throughout the province, are unanimous in ſupporting theſe proceeding.

We hear, that admiral Montique declares, that he has received no directions with regard to the tea, and that he will not intermeddle in the affair.

VERSES by a DAUGHTER of LIBERTY, ſent to the Meeting at BOSTON.

PARLIAMENT, an Act has made,
That will diſtreſs and ruin Trade,
To raiſe a Tax as we are told,
That will enſlave both Young and Old.
Look out poor Boſton, make a Stand,
Don't ſuffer any Tea to Land;
For if it once gets Footing here.
Then farewell Liberty moſt dear!

The laſt Philadelphia and Boſton papers, mention nothing more about the tea, than we have had; only that in Philadelphia a committee is appointed to examine into the cauſes of the late riſe in the price of tea.

[We are ſorry that time and room would not admit of the inſertion of ſeveral very intereſting pieces from our correſpondents.]

The Snow General Johnſon, Captain Deane, and the Ship Experiment, Captain Robinſon, ſail for London, this Day, or to morrow.

We hear that the Aſſociation of the Inhabitants of this City, againſt the Eaſt India Company's Tea, fills very faſt and is likely to be general.

Cuſtom-Houſe, New York, Inward Entries. *Sloop ——, J. Jacobs, Rhode Iſland. Brig Abraham, J. Vandrile, Surrinam Ship Nancy, J. Burrow, Liſbon. Sloop Polly, S. Henry, Maryland. Sally, J. Craig, Quebec. Schooner Betſey, A. Curling, North Carolina. Sloop Jemmy, J. Fox. Virginia. Ceres, S. Smallcorn, Piſcataqua. Three Friends, J. Smith, Anguilla. Elizabeth, C. Conkling, Maryland. Schooner Polly, E. Weſton, Quebec. Ship Hannah, R. Long, Cork. Brig Betſey, P. Schermerhorn, So-Carolina. Ship Glaſgow, A. Marquis, Greenock. Sloop Swift, T. Burrows, Liſbon. Pennſylvania Farmer, J. Hodge, St. Croix.*

OUTWARDS. Ship Hopewell, J. Cambell, Liſbon. Sloop Charles, C. Cheney, St. Euſtatia. Ship Buchannan, J. Moody, St. Andrew. Brig Helena, W. Richardſon, Dominica. Jerſey Packet, T. Daviſon, Penſacola. Sloop Betſey, W. Ritchie, North Carolina. Auguſtine Packet, W. Henry, Penſacola. Schooner William and Mary, J. Spencer, North Carolina.

CLEARED. Schooner Lizette, D. Duke, Hiſpaniola. Sloop James and Thomas, P. Creighton, Do. Schooner St. Andrew, T. Williams, Virginia. Induſtry, S. Hodge, Piſcataqua. Sloop Hope, W. Ruſſell, Rhode Iſland, Ship Nancy, T. Burrows, Maryland. Brig Sally, W. Stevens, Africa—Sloop Centurein, T. Clark, Nantucket. Katherine, J. Tanner, Coracoa. Bentham, R. Albertſon, Philadelphia. Snow Sir William Johnſon, G. Deane, London.

TO BE SOLD,

At an uncommon low RATE,

ONE hundred and ſeventy eight bundles of new dreſs'd Shakes for melaſſes hhds. 645 undreſs'd red oak hhd. ſtaves; a few barrels of pickled cod fiſh; a few barrels of ſperma-ceti and liver oil; alſo a parcel of blubber, ſo low as 24s. per barrel. For further particulars, inquire of

WILLIAM HAWXHURST.

New-York, 8th Dec. 1773. 14 17.

WHEREAS a report has been induſtriouſly and maliciouſly propagated in this City, that the Hon. John Hancock, Eſq; has imported Tea from England, into Boſton, and paid the Revenue Duty chargeable on ſuch tea. In order therefore to undeceive the public, and to fruſtrate the evil deſign of ſo ſcandalous a report. The ſubſcriber, who has for ſeveral years paſt, been converſant in that gentleman's affairs, does declare, upon his word of honour, and is willing to ratify the ſame, by his [illegible] that the ſaid John Hancock, Eſq; has neither directly, or indirectly, imported any tea from Great Britain, ſince the paſſing the act impoſing a duty on ſaid article. 14, 17.

WM. PALFREY.

JUST IMPORTED,

AND TO BE SOLD, BY

ISAAC PINTO,

In BAYARD-STREET,

CHOICE N. CAROLINA [illegible]OT. 4,7

[illegible] Horton,

[illegible] by the

[illegible], Capt. Marquis, from Scotland, [illegible] ell, ½, and yard wide carpeting, [illegible] different ſizes and prices, pluſh do. [illegible] Kilmarnock caps and ribbed hoſe. [illegible] a great aſſortment of 7-8 and yard wide [illegible] ſpotted Paris net, ſpotted French [illegible] trolly, and ſpider net, ſpotted lace, [illegible] Valenciennes, white lace net, fancy gauze, [illegible] do. black and white ſilver'd patent net, ſtriped [illegible] flowered do. ſtriped and flowered trolly aprons, checked, cotton, and linen handkerchiefs, [illegible] &c. 14, 17.

Juſt received from Philadelphia,

A choice Parcel of MEDICINES,

Prepared by

Doct. G[illegible] [illegible]EED,

Late Apothecary to the Pennſylvania Hoſpital,

And to be ſold by

JOHN HOLT,

[illegible]

THESE medicines, which he hath prepared, from above thirty-five years experience, collected from the beſt of authors, and the moſt eminent practitioners of phyſic and ſurgery, both in town and country, are now publiſhed, not merely from a lucrative diſpoſition, but a ſincere deſire to do good to his fellow creatures, and to relieve them from thoſe painful diſorders their natures are ſubject to, in this ſtate of mortality: What greater bleſſings can we enjoy, as to the comforts of this life, than our health? As he hath prepared the very beſt of medicines, which he ſells upon the moſt reaſonable terms, that the poor may be able to purchaſe them, and thoſe who live at a diſtance from a Doctor may find relief; thoſe who are not able to purchaſe, and are in diſtreſs, ſhall have them gratis. The author can with great ſatisfaction acquaint the public, that theſe medicines have had great ſucceſs in Philadelphia, New-Jerſey, and Pennſylvania provinces, which will appear by the certificates of cures given with the directions; thoſe who make uſe of theſe medicines may depend upon their being ſafe, and by the bleſſing of God, will anſwer the end for which they are preſcribed.

I. *A Syrup and Powder,* which cures the bloody flux, and all ſorts of purgings; the ſyrup gives immediate eaſe in the moſt racking pains; and is a moſt excellent medicine to quiet froward children, and make them healthy; and gives immediate eaſe in the hyſteric cholic.

II. *Royal Balſam*: this cures all kinds of wounds and bruiſes, either inward or outward, and helps pains in the back from cold, weakneſs, or being over-ſtrained; it cures corns on the feet, and eaſes them when painful; and helps pains in the breaſt or ſide, from pleuratic diſorders.

III. *Syrup of Balſom*; this helps conſumptive coughs, if not too far gone, and coughs coming from cold; it relieves the hooping cough in children, and takes away thoſe pains in the breaſt and ſide which are cauſed by the cough, and helps ſhortneſs of breath.

VI. *Tinctura Amara,* or *Bitter Tincture*; this ſtrengthens the ſtomach, helps the digeſtion, expels wind from the ſtomach and bowels, helps ſickneſs at the ſtomach, ſtops vomiting, cures dizzineſs of the head, kills worms in children, helps the ſcurvy, cures a ſtinking breath, is good againſt coſtiveneſs, flatulencies, and the bilious cholic.

V. *Eſſence of Tar*; cures cachezies and ſcurvies, the chloroſis or green ſickneſs in virgins, hyſteric and hypochondriac diſorders, pleuriſies and peripneumonies, weakneſs and lowneſs of ſpirits, all ſlow and lingering fevers and nervous diſorders; it helps ſtrains and bruiſes, fever and ague, &c.

Hand bills of their particular virtues, and directions how to uſe them, with certificates of cures will be given with them gratis.

TOWNSEND and COCK,

HAVING determined to diſſolve their Copartnerſhip on the firſt of January 1774, therefore requeſt all perſons who are indebted to them, to diſcharge their accounts; and thoſe who have any demands on them, to bring in their accounts, that they may be ſettled. 14, 17.

LOST or STOLEN

About a Fortnight ago, from a Cart, which was loaded in Leary-Street,

A TRUNK containing ſundry Articles of Women's wearing Apparel, viz. Aprons, Caps, Handkerchiefs, Silk Gloves, Fans, Necklaces, Ribbands, a Sattin Cloak, and other ſmall Things. Whoever brings the Trunk, with the Goods it contained, to the Printer hereof, ſhall receive 40s. Reward, and for ſecuring the Thief 20s. Inquire of the Printer.

N. B. Any Perſon who gives Information of the ſaid Trunk, ſo that it may be got again, or the Perſon be detected, who has or had it in Poſſeſſion, ſhall be handſomly rewarded for their Trouble.

New-York, 8th December, 1773. 14, 17.

POETS CORNER.

The following [illegible] which were publiſhed ſeveral Years ago, are [illegible] by particular Deſire.

NAtions [illegible] who firſt
From [illegible]
The baneful [illegible]
Which now to [illegible]
Our charters, [illegible]
The bonds of [illegible]
And blaſts the [illegible]
Britannia! once [illegible]
How much belov[illegible]
How glow'd [illegible]
How did *her* [illegible] all our [illegible]
From her we learn'd fair freedom [illegible]
And read its thouſand bleſſings in [illegible]
Our love, which made her intereſts [illegible]
By more than filial tenderneſs was [illegible]
How [illegible] our eyes at her ſucceſs o'er[illegible]
How [illegible]'d our hearts with ſadneſs [illegible]
Was [illegible]onour'd! How we felt [illegible]
How [illegible], when with glory ſhe [illegible]
Did we [illegible] parent whence we ſprung [illegible]
And ſhew ourſelves a mean degen'rate [illegible]
Did we deſert [illegible] in the time of [illegible]
Or when our [illegible] was wanting, fear [illegible]
In her defence! When enemies are [illegible]
Did we not [illegible] our lives expo[illegible]
Her ge[illegible] this [illegible]
And [illegible]
But [illegible]
[illegible]
Wh[illegible] freedom [illegible]ow,
Has by [illegible] practice, dark and deep,
Contriv'd [illegible] her vigilance aſleep,
Obtain'd [illegible] confidence, and dar'd employ
Her name and pow'r her children to deſtroy.
Awake, Britannia! from thy ſlumbers riſe,
Behold the ruin that before thee lies!
Oh, ſhun the danger ere it be [illegible] late,—
And drag each traitor, to deſerved fate,
('Who at thy freedom aim'd a wound ſo deep,
That nations yet unborn would feel, and weep)
So ſhall the traitors, branded with their crimes,
" Examples ſtand, and ſtink to after times."

AN EPIGRAM,

(*Occaſioned by the indecent behaviour of* one *in Church during ſervice*)

WHEN from the Preacher's lips this truth divine, *
Falls blunted on the harden'd *Libertine*,—
His looks we mark, the line of action trace,
And view the D—l reflected in his face.

* Every one ſhall be accountable for himſelf unto God,—The text for the day.

West-Cheſter, 22d, Aug. 1773.

TO BE SOLD, BY

Chriſtopher Bancker,

(At his Store, near the Royal Exchange, formerly occupied by FLORES BANCKER) who is now opening a freſh and general Aſſortment of

GLASS, CHINA, and EARTHEN WARE, all which he will ſell cheap for Caſh, or the uſual Credit, wholeſale, and retail. 13—16

The Engliſh Grammar School.

A SKILFUL command of the faculties of ſpeech is, above all others, the moſt admirable, and excellent ſcience. It excites the ſublimeſt ſenſations in all: It engages the attention, charms the affections, and renders to all our laudable undertakings, an happy and an honourable iſſue. What an unſpeakable diſadvantage then is any obſtruction, or impediment in pronunciation! Yet, ſtrange as it is, in a nation where the liberal arts are nouriſhed with a generous culture, this valuable ſcience is almoſt altogether neglected.

In the ordinary modes of education, the elements of pronunciation are ſeldom applied to; though in infancy, it is that the foundation muſt be laid for good ſpeakers: It is then, that any natural defects in the organs of ſpeech are to be leſſened, or removed: It is then, that the voice ſhould be cultivated, to attain ſufficient ſtrength, and the organs ſo managed as to produce a forcible roundneſs of expreſſion, for all the purpoſes of elocution.

The undertaker of this ſchool, would deem himſelf highly blameable, if he attended not in an eſpecial manner, to this important part of his duty. It has been the object of his particular care; and he has been happy enough to ſucceed in removing many obſtructions, and ill habits in ſome youths, who have been committed to his tuition. He ſubmits to the judgment of other teachers, whether, when boys are brought into a habit of pronouncing the ſimple ſounds of their own language with energy, and propriety; and are, at the ſame time, thoroughly grounded in the principles of grammar, they will not acquire a knowledge of other languages, with more eaſe to themſelves, and their tutors.

Young people, whoſe plan of education is confined to a knowledge of their own language, may here learn all which is neceſſary for that purpoſe —And the adult, who unhappily labour under any impediments of ſpeech, if they proceed from natural cauſes, in all probability, may have them confiderably leſſened; or if they be acquired, entirely removed.

The endeavous of the undertaker, to eſtabliſh ſuch a ſchool as may deſerve the public countenance, will, in a few weeks, be ſeconded by the aſſiſtance of a gentleman, who is an able mathematician, when the plan of the ſchool will be conſiderably enlarged; and he humbly hopes it will be intitled to a rank among the firſt of its kind on the continent.

13 T. BYERLEY.

Evening ſchool from 6 to 8—Room for four.

Ennis Graham,

MERCHANT TAYLOR,

At his CLOTH STORE, the Corner of Wall-Street Facing Mr. Rivington's new PRINTING OFFICE;

HAS juſt imported in the [illegible] London, Captain C[illegible] from London, and the [illegible] Veſſels from London, Briſtol, and Liverpool, [illegible] aſſortment of ſuperfine Cloths; amongſt which are the following new Colours:

T[illegible], barry,
[illegible] Laylock, aurora,
[illegible]
[illegible] ſuperfine
[illegible]
[illegible]ment of
[illegible]
[illegible] ſilver,
Coloured [illegible] with ſilver and gold,
White chain ſilk do. with gold,
Coloured ſilk ditto, with gold and ſilver,
Straw do. ditto, with gold,
White ſatin ditto, with gold,
White ſatin ditto, with ſilver,
Grey ſilk ditto, with ſilver,
Different coloured ſilk ditto, with gold & ſilver with coloured flowers,
Plain ſilk ditto, with ſhades,
Burdet, ditto, do. } VEST PATTERNS.
Gold flowered court velvet, for veſts,
Scarlet, white, Blue, and cloth colour ſilk ſhaggs, for lining clothes.
Cotton ſpotted velvets, now worne by the Engliſh Court,
Genoa velvet, of different colours,
Spittlefield do, for collers,
Royal ribbed thickſets,
Striped velveret,
Gold and ſilver lace; amongſt which are, a new faſhion'd gold & ſilver ſpangled chain lace,
A new faſhion gold and ſilver treble chain and ſpangled lace,
Very handſome gold and ſilver ſpangled bands, buttons, and loops,
Very handſome gold and ſilver ſpangled hat buckles to match,
Gold embroidered with black; buttons, loops, and bands,
Gold and ſilver embroidered buttons on cloth, to match the fine cloths,
Gold and ſilver, broad and narrow, vellum lace, gold and ſilver bullion fringe, for the ARMY & MILITIA Gentlemen.
Gold and ſilver vellum,
Do. Thread,
Do. Cord,
Do. Garters,
Do. Chain,
Do. Torſels,
Gold ſpangled loops and frogs for cloths,
Prunellos and Oxford crape, for the Clergy, and gentlemen of the long Robe,
Brown Prunellos, and white crape,
Serge Duſoy,
India grograms, paduſoy, ſatin,
Corded tabby, of different colours,
India taffety and perſian, and white Roman taffety, for lining cloths,
Black and cloth coloured Barcelona India ſilk, Chints, and Scotch checked linen handkerchiefs,
Scarlet, buff, and black } Sales.
Black, blue, and ſcarlet hairbine,
Camlets, ſagathies, duroys,
Double allopeen, ſerge denim,
Everlaſting, calicoes and cottons,
Burdet, ſarſet, damaſcus, loretta,
Cotton denim, cotton cantoon,
White India demity, white jannet.
White and coloured janes, white ſatinet,
Pillow & other fuſtians
Thickſets, Ruſſia huckaback,
Cambricks, piſtol lawn, long lawn,
Iriſh linen, dowlas, garlix,
Brown Holland, Ruſſia ſheating,
Buff, white, and black ſilk breeches pieces,
Do. do. worſted ditto,
Silk,
Silk and worſted,
Thread,
Cotton,
Cotton and worſted,
Worſted, } Men's hoſe.
Women's, girl's, and boy's hoſe,
Doeſkin, buck,
Beaver, ſhammoy,
Dogſkin,
Black ſhammoy,
Black and cloth colour,
Brown and white thread, } Mens gloves
Middling and common broad-cloths,
Forreſt and hunters cloths, kerſey,
Beſt Florida coating,
Bearſkin,
Fine ratteen, German ſerge,
Yellow, ſcarlet, white flannel,
Green and blue baiſe, long ells,
Superfine hair ſhag, of different colours,
Worſted ſhag ditto,
Rattinets, ſhalloons,
Durants, tammies,
Calamancoes,
New faſhion ſcarf buttons,
Do. gilt, plated, and ſteel buttons,
Scarf, cotton,
Silk & nankeen } Twiſt
Sewing ſilks, of all colours,
Knee garters,
Scotch gartering,
Shoe, coat, and quality bindings,
White and brown buckram, glazed linen
Glovers, taylors, and Scotch threads,
Livery lace for clothes and carriages,
Cap, apron, and red tapes, cord,
Horn moulds, leather breeches makers moulds,
Common, and gloves needles,
Shammy ſkins,
Sealing wax and wafers,
Shoe and knee buckles,
Sleeve buttons,
Penknives, knives and forks, &c. &c.
Taylor's tools,
Hattter's trimmings
Staymaker's do. &c. &c. &c. 6, 9

IRISH LINENS,

FROM 18d. to 8s. per Yard, Callicoes, Cottons, and Chintzes, Tabborets, Moreens, &c. &c. to be [illegible] upon very reaſonable Terms, for Caſh, three, or ſix Months Credit, by 8—

JOHN WOODWARD,
At his STORE, near the *Fly Market*,
Who has alſo for Sale a Quanty of the beſt
NEW YORK RUM.

At a General Aſſembly, of the Governor and Company, of the Colony of Connecticut, holden at New Haven, on the ſecond Thurſday of October, Anno [illegible] Domini 1773.

UPON *the memorial of Suſanna Grant, of Coventry, in Windham County, ſhewing to this Aſſembly, that in the Spring of the Year 1756, her Husband, Capt. Noah Grant, went into the War, from whence he never returned, nor hath been heard of ſince; and was probably ſlain in Battle; and that his Eſtate is greatly inſolvent; that none of his Creditors think it worth their While to take Adminiſtration thereon: And that there are ſome [illegible] Debts, due to ſaid Eſtate, particularly ſaid Noah's Wages, in his laſt and fatal Campaign, which would be beneficial to the Memorialiſt, and her Children, in her low Circumſtances; and praying for an Act of this Aſſembly to enable her to recover ſaid Debts, without being liable to ſaid Noah's Children, as per Memorial, &c.*

RESOLVED *by this Aſſembly, that the Memorialiſt advertiſe in the Hartford, New London, and one of the New York News Papers, three Weeks ſucceſſively, this Act of Aſſembly, and after three Months from her having advertiſed as aforeſaid, if no Creditor, or Creditors, of ſaid Noah, appear to take Adminiſtration on ſaid Eſtate, the Memorialiſt is hereby enabled to take Adminiſtration on ſaid Eſtate, without being accountable, or liable to any of ſaid Creditors, of ſaid Noah: And the Court of Probate for the Diſtrict of Windham, is hereby empowered, and directed to grant Adminiſtration to the Memorialiſt as aforeſaid; and the Memorialiſt is to account to the Court of Probate aforeſaid, for the Proceeding in collecting ſaid Debts. A true Copy of Record, examined by*

13—15 *GEORGE WYLLYS, Secretary.*

PURSUANT to two ſeveral acts of the Governor and Council, and the General Aſſembly, of the colony of New York, in ſuch caſe lately made, and provided, one entitled " an act to prevent frauds in debtors;" the other entitled " an act to revive the ſeveral acts therein mentioned, relating to abſconding, and fraudulent debtors."—Notice is hereby given, that we Samuel Hallock, Nathaniel Conckling, and Nehemiah Knapp, have been duly appointed Truſtees, for all the creditors of Samuel Sackett, jun. late of Philipſburgh, in Weſt Cheſter County, merchant, an abſconding debtor: And we do, purſuant to the directions of the ſaid acts, hereby require all perſons who are indebted to the ſaid Samuel Sackett, by the 29th day of December next, to pay unto us, the ſaid Truſtees, all ſuch ſum, and ſums of money, which they owe to him; and alſo to deliver unto us, all other effects of the ſaid Samuel Sackett, which they may have in their hands, power, or cuſtody. For the purpoſe of receiving which monies, and effects, we the ſaid Truſtees, will meet at the dwelling houſe of the ſaid Nehemiah Knapp, ſcituate in Cortlandts manor, in the County aforeſaid, on the ſaid 29th of December next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, of the ſame day. Dated the 24th day of November, 1773. 13—16

SAMUEL HALLOCK,
NATHANIEL CONCKLING, } truſtees.
NEHEMIAH KNAPP,

S. SP. SKINNER,

Near KING'S COLLEGE,
In NEW-YORK;

MAKES *the beſt of* RUM;—he makes it of a wholeſome clean Flavour, quite free from *offenſive* DEADLY *ſtinking* HOGOO, and of ſubſtantial *natural Proof*:——And ſells either for Caſh, or the uſual Credit, or for Melaſſes. 12, 15.

FRENCH BOARDING-SCHOOL.

The Rev. J. PETER TETARD,
Late Miniſter of the Reformed French Church in this City,

RETURNS his grateful Thanks to the Public for the Encouragement given to the BOARDING-SCHOOL he opened laſt Summer, at his Houſe near *King's-Bridge*, (within 15 Miles from New-York) where he continues to teach the French Language in the moſt expeditious Manner, together with ſome of the moſt uſeful Sciences; ſuch as Geography, the Doctrine of the Sphere, ancient and modern Hiſtory, Logic, &c.——He likewiſe takes in Pupils for the learned Languages; the ſkilful reading of the Claſſics, and whatever is requiſite to fit the young Students for Admiſſion into any College or Univerſity. 75—

The Houſe is remarkable for its healthy Situation, commanding one of the fineſt Proſpects in the Government;—and the Tutor's Character and Capacity are well-known, he having lived with Credit in the City of New-York for upwards of fifteen Years: So that, Gentlemen who will entruſt him with the Education of their Children, may depend on their Expectations being properly anſwered.

New-York, 22d November, 1773.

RUN AWAY

ON Saturday the 14th Inſt. from the Subſcriber, near the Coffee-Houſe, an Apprentice Lad named SEEMER STOUT, between 18 and 19 Years of Age, full faced, pretty luſty, had dark brown Hair, generally tied behind; is a Shoemaker by Trade, and has about two Years to ſerve. He had on, a blue Coat with Braſs Buttons, a white Shirt and Stock with a Braſs Buckle, a Pair of Lamb Skin Breeches, grey Worſted Stockings, long quarter'd Pumps with Pinchbeck Buckles, and a Beaver Hat, made in the preſent [illegible] Whoever takes up and returns the ſaid [illegible] or ſecures him, giving Notice, ſo that [illegible] him again, ſhall be hand[illegible] Trouble; and all Perſo[illegible] to carry off, conceal, [illegible] Apprentice, as they wi[illegible]

12, 15.

TO BE SOLD,
AT J. HOLT's
Printing Office, in Dock-Street,
Oppoſite to Captain Mercier's, near the
COFFEE-HOUSE,

ALMANACKS

For the Year 1774,
Containing the following Particulars,

1. SUN and moon's riſing and ſetting, every day in the year.
2. The moon's place in the ſigns, the moon's ſouthing, and age every day in the year.
3. Time of high-water every day at New-York, and many other noted places.
4. Time of change, full, and quartering of the moon.
5. Time of the ſun's entering the ſigns every month.
6. Time of the riſing, ſetting, and ſouthing of the ſeven and other noted ſtars, and planets, with their conjunctions, aſpects, &c.
7. Feſtivals and remarkable days, with judgment of the weather.
8. An ephemeres of the planets places in the ſigns, &c.
9. Eclipſes of the ſun and moon.
10. Anatomy of man's body, with the ſigns ſuppoſed to govern the ſeveral parts, and a deſcription in verſe.
11. Names and characters of the ſeven planets, aſpects and common notes.
12. *Verſes*, on a night proſpect—the ſigns—Epitaph on a good woman—public liberty—on the marriage of Mr. Wiſe, to Miſs Novice. The croſs events of life—Vanity of riches—Frugality in trifles—Sweets of liberty, a prophetic ſong.
13. Evil of living unmarried.
14. Wiſe rules and reflections for the conduct of life.
15. Sentiments of the famous Mr. Penn, concerning marriage.
16. Rules for the choice of a wife.
17. The importance of governing the paſſions.
18. Neceſſary requiſites to preſerve a friend.
19. Moral uſes of the changes in the ſeaſons.
20. Liſt of his Majeſty's Council, and the General Aſſembly of New-York.
21. Liſt of the city and other officers of courts, &c.
22. Do. of the Council, Aſſembly, and Judges in New-Jerſey.
23. Courts in New-York and New-Jerſey.
24. Do. in Pennſylvania, Connecticut, and R Iſland.
25. Ages of the Monarchs in Europe.
26. Table of the value of coins.
27. Table of intereſt.
28. Tide table.
29. Table of daily expence.
31. Liſt of fairs in New-York, New-Jerſey, &c.
32. Rate of all the ſtages from N. York to Philadelphia.
33. Roads thro' all the Britiſh colonies.
34. A collection of excellent approved medicines and receipts, viz.
    1. For worms, purifying the blood obſtructions, ulcers, ſcald head, &c.
    2. For a dropſy.
    3. — Conſumption.
    4. Hooping cough, and all others.
    5. To ſtop the moſt violent bleeding.
    6. For the bite of a mad dog.
    7. For chopped lips.
    8. For the tooth ach.
    9. Fine cement for broken glaſs or China.
    10. To take all ſpots from cloth, ſtuffs, linen, &c.
35. A collection of merry jeſts.

☞ The Printer will warrant the exactneſs of the calculations in the above Almanack, being made by one of the moſt ſkillful Aſtronomers in America. 11—

FOR LONDON,

The SHIP SAMSON,
HENRY COUPAR,

Maſter, lying at Marſton's Wharf has neat Accommodations for Paſſengers, and will be diſpatched with all convenient Speed: For Freight or Paſſage, apply to JOHN FRANKLIN, SAMUEL FRANKLIN, or ſaid MASTER.

November 24, 1773. 12—15.

SCHEME OF A LOTTERY,

For diſpoſing of a Houſe and Lot of Ground, &c. now in the Poſſeſſion of William Elſworth.

The Lottery conſiſts of 1900 Tickets, viz.

1,	A houſe and Lot in Queen-ſtreet, near Burling's-ſlip, New-York, valued by ſworn appraiſers, at £.1400, and now rents for £.70 per an. and the taxes, — —	£.1400 0 0
1,	A houſe and lot of two acres in the town of Norwich, New-London county, in Connecticut,	50 0 0
29	Prizes of plate, furniture, &c. the higheſt of which is £.20, the loweſt £.1. 8. amounting in the whole to	198 10 0
421	Caſh prizes, at 30s. each, is	631 10 0
452	Prizes,	
1448	Blanks.	£.2280 0 0
1900	Tickets, at 24s. each, is	£.2280 0 0

WILLIAM ELSWORTH.

The drawing of the above Lottery, has been, by various Accidents, unexpectedly, yet unavoidably poſtponed, notwithſtanding the utmoſt Endeavours of the Proprietor to bring it to a Concluſion. He has, however, at laſt, had Returns from almoſt all thoſe who had Tickets to diſpoſe of, and the Blanks and Prizes are all ready rolled up, fit to put in the Boxes; But as he has ſtill a few Tickets on [illegible] for Sale, he begs the further Indulgence of [illegible] Adventurers, till the [illegible] Day of December [illegible] he intends [illegible] ſhall certainly [illegible] without [illegible] Tickets [illegible] Powell's [illegible]

NEW-YORK: Printed by JOHN HOLT, [illegible] COFFEE-HOUSE;
Where all Sorts of Printing is done in the neateſt Manner, with Care and Ex[illegible] Length than Breadth are inſerted for Five [illegible] four Weeks, and One Shilling for each Wee[illegible] in the ſame Proportion.

SUPPLEMENT

To the NEW-YORK JOURNAL, or GENERAL ADVERTISER. Numb. 1614.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1773.

JOHN MORTON,

Has juſt imported by the laſt ſhips from London; by the America, Captain Hervey, from Hull; and by the Grace, Capt. Chambers, juſt arrived from Briſtol, a neat and general aſſortment of goods, to ſuit the ſeaſon; amongſt which are

GREEN and ſpotted rugs, Roſe and Indian blankets, red and blue duffles, red, blue, brown, and gray coatings; Bath do. of all colours, broad cloths of all colours, from 6ſ 6d. to 32ſ. per yard, forreſt cloths, and German ſerges, long ells, kerſeys and plains, red, yellow, and white flannels; ſtriped do. emboſſed ſerges, coarſe and fine penniſtons of all colours, black, blue and red ſpotted ſwanſkins; plain white do. ſcarlet, crimſon, pink, blue, green and black moreens; women's black Briſtol ſhoes, Ravens duck, Ruſſia ſheeting, oznaburghs, brown, and white buckrams, ſhalloons, callamincoes, durants and tamies; double folded ſtuffs, ſtriped and croſs barr'd durants, checked tamies, ſtriped, croſs barr'd and plain camlets; Iriſh do. black and white crape, hatband do. men's and boy's felt, caſtor, and beaver hats; Iriſh linens, piſtol and long lawns, black ruſſels, black and cloth coloured taffeties and perſians, plain and ſtriped luteſtrings, ½ yd. and ½ ell perſians of all colours, plain and flower'd black and white ſattins, women's black and white ſilk gloves and mitts, black and coloured worſted do. women's, maid's and girl's purple, crimſon, white and cloth coloured leather gloves and mitts; men's white ſilk hoſe and coloured ſilk caps, Scotch thread from No. 10 to 50, flemiſh and cloth coloured do. ſewing ſilks, darning and knitting threads, cotton romalls, blue and white check, linen, and cotton handkerchiefs; blue and white, and red and white ſpotted ſtamped linen handkerchiefs; black and white gauze do. white, red, black and white ſtriped borders, Kenting handkerchiefs and aprons, ſilk and gauze aprons, plain and flowered black and white gauze, catgut, ſtriped, ſpriged and plain muſlins; white wax beads, black and white pound do. a neat aſſortment of ribbons and fans, 9-4, 10-4, and 11-4 white counterpains; black and coloured cotton denims, brown fuſtians, jeans, white corded dimities, black and white drawboys, grazets, blue laſtings, bed bunts, ruſſels of all colours, furniture checks, yd. and 3-8 cotton do. 10 nail linen do. lacquered and double gilt buttons, plated do. baſket do. of all colours, yarn hoſe, men's, boy's and girl's worſted hoſe; black breeches pieces, ſpotted veſt do. cambricks and lawns, a large aſſortment of ermin muffs and tippets, minikin and large pins, Kilmarnock caps, cap and apron tape, nonſopretties, coarſe and fine combs, coarſe and quality binding, ſhoemakers ſpinnel, crewels, mohair, ſilk, hair and beſt ſcarf twiſt; men's buckſkin, waſh, and black leather gloves; worſted do. callicoes and chintzes; teſtaments, ſpelling books, primmers, Holland quills, ſealing wax and wafers, bonnet paper, chip hats, 3d. 4d. 6d. 8d. 10d. 12d. 20d. and 24d. nails; 6 by 8, 7 by 9, 8 by 10, and 10 by 12 window glaſs; ſheet iron, bliſtered ſteel, long and ſhort pipes, fine long Dutch do. boxes of tin, fine and coarſe iron wire, braſs do. Scotch ſnuff in bottles and bladders, cutteau and penknives, common and tortoiſeſhell handle razors, ſciſſars, glaſs and braſs ſleeve buttons, cap wire, common and White chapel needles, darning do. knives and forks, ſheet iron double and ſingle, pewter baſons, plates and diſhes; bullets, 28 to the pound, ſhot, ſhoe and knee buckles, ſnuff boxes, Scotch and Wilton carpets and carpeting, china as uſual.

Likewiſe a large aſſortment of

Looking Glaſſes, Pictures, Maps, &c.

THE Abſence of ſome Gentlemen from this city, and the unavoidable engagements of others in attending unforeſeen buſineſs of the publick at this time, renders the poſtponing of the drawing of the Delaware Lottery, for the Sale of lands belonging to the Earl of Sterling (for a few weeks) abſolutely neceſſary. But the publick may be aſſured that it will be completed in the month of December next.

THOMAS B. ATWOOD,

In Bayard Street,

Has juſt imported in the London, *Captain* Chambers, *from* London, *and the* Grace, *Captain* Chambers, *from* Briſtol, *a general Aſſortment of* Drugs *and* Medicines, *to be ſold wholeſale and retail, at the loweſt Prices; alſo ſome of the moſt approved patented Medicines from their original Warehouſes, ſuch as,*

JAMES's fever powders,
Anderſon's Scotch pills,
Hooper's female pills,
Lockyer's univerſal pills,
Boerhaave's balſam,
Turlington's balſam,
Hill's balſam of honey,
Hill's tincture of valerian,
Bateman's drops,
Daffy's elixir,
Fraunces's female elixir,
Godfrey's cordial,
Eſſence of balm of Gilead,
Eſſence of pepper mint,
Jeſuits drops,
Britiſh oil,
Harlem oil,
Stoughton's bitters,
Greenough's tinctures,
Anodyne necklaces and powders, for children teething,
Eau de Luce,
Hungary and lavender,
Roſe and orange flower waters,
Surgeon's inſtruments,
Steel truſſes for ruptures,
Fine tow, hoſpital lint,
ITALIAN MARBLE MORTARS, of all ſizes, for kitchen or ſhop uſe, cheaper than can be imported.

Sundry articles for the Cordial Diſtillery.

Fine Turkey Rhubarb, and Alexandrian Senna very cheap; medicine cheſts, for ſea or country, with explicit directions. 8—11

☞ The genuine Carolina Pink Root.

FRANCIS LEWIS, and SON,

HAVE for SALE, at their Store in QUEEN-STREET, near the Fly-Market, the following GOODS, viz.

BROAD CLOTHS of all ſorts,
Forreſt cloths,
Caſſimers,
Sagathies,
German ſerge,
Bearſkins,
Dyed duffles,
Striped duffles,
Bath coating,
Frize, baize,
Ratteens,
Penniſtons,
White, red and yellow flannel,
White and ſpotted ſwanſkins,
Emboſſed ſerge,
Drab fearnothing,
White lincey,
Strouds,
2, 2½, and 3 bar Indian blankets.
WRITING PAPER,
Men's and women's gloves.
Pewter of all ſorts.
PAINT, and paint bruſhes.
Silk handkerchiefs, ſtockings and gloves,
Sewing ſilk,
Threads and pins,
Tammies, durants, and camblets,
Shalloons, prunellas, and crapes,
Calamancoes, damaſks, and camblets,
Checks of all ſorts,
Striped hollands,
Bed ticking,
Fuſtians, drawboys,
Marſeilles quilting,
Dutch cord,
Velverets,
Hoſiery of all ſorts.
HOSE's SHOES in ſmall trunks.
A VARIETY OF India Goods, viz.
Taffeties, Perſians,
Damaſks, luteſtrings,
Paduſoys, ſattins,
Amoneens, modes and peelongs.
Printed callicoes and cottons,
Muſlins of various ſorts,
Cambricks, lawns,
Dowlas, garlix, tandems,
Plattilas royal,
Piſtol lawns,
White and black gauze,
Gauze handkerchiefs, and aprons,
Minionets.
LOOKING GLASSES.
Felt and caſtor hats.
GUN POWDER in half barrels and quarter caſks. 3—

EDERDOWN for winter COVERLIDS.
JAMAICA SPIRITS, &c. &c.

Neſbitt Deane,

HATS,

MANUFACTURED by the Advertiſer (reſiding in the old Coffee-Houſe, oppoſite the New.—New-York) to exceed in fineneſs, cut, colour, and cock: And by a method peculiar to himſelf, to turn rain, and prevent the ſweat of the head damaging the crown: Encouragement to thoſe who buy to ſell again. He, impreſt with the deepeſt gratitude, being ſenſible of the many favours, and honours confered on him, does, unfeignedly return, to all thoſe who have favoured him with their cuſtom, and intereſt, his moſt humble and hearty thanks; aſſuring them, at the ſame time, that by all poſſible means, he will ever endeavour, to diſcharge himſelf in his function, with faithfulneſs, to all mankind. 7—

WANTS EMPLOYMENT,

A Perſon, lately from England, who underſtands the Method of Bookkeeping, and writes a good legible Hand; would be glad to ſerve any Merchant, or Store keeper.—Any Gentleman, wanting ſuch a Perſon, on leaving Notice with the Printer, ſhall be immediately waited on. 11—14.

N. B. If in a Snuff Manufactory, the more agreeable, having ſome Knowledge of that Buſineſs.

HENRY REMSEN, and Co.

In HANOVER SQUARE,

HAVE juſt imported the fol[illegible] lowing articles, 4d. 6d. 10.d 12d. [illegible] 24d. nails of the beſt ſort; a very good [illegible] of blue and other coloured broad cloths, [illegible] Bath coating, twilled coating, broad [illegible] frizes, bearſkins, Yorkſhire plains, and [illegible] ſpotted ſwanſkins, German ſerge, [illegible] thicks, green bays, long ells, [illegible] tamies, a large aſſortment [illegible] and links, ribbons; cut[illegible] horn and ivory combs, and [illegible] cles. AL[illegible]

Antigua Rum [illegible] ſugar in barrels, a [illegible] boy's felt hats, well aſſorted [illegible] beſt cotton [illegible]

RICHA[illegible]

DIS[illegible]

TAKES thi[illegible]ethod t[illegible] turn his [illegible] Thanks to all his [illegible] and Cuſto[illegible] their paſt Favour[illegible] to acquaint them, he has now ready for Sal[illegible] Diſtillery between the College and the North-[illegible] in *Murray-ſtreet*, near *Vaux-Hall*,

A Quantity of neat Brandy,
Raſberry Brandy,
Cherry Brandy,
Cherry rum,
Brandy ſhrub,
Shrub of Jamaica ſpirits,
Geneva,
Spirits of Wine,
Jamaica ſpirits,
Royal Uſquebaugh,
Red ratifie,
Cinnamon water,
Clove water
Orange do.
Anniſeed do.
All-Fours,
Doctor Stevens,
Weſt India and New-York Rum,
Madeira, and Teneriff wines, &c. &c.

The good Quality of ſaid DEANE's LIQUORS, has for ſeveral Years paſt been well experienced; but in a more particular Manner this laſt Year—as the Demands for them have exceeded his Expectations, ten fold.

☞ And ſtill he is determined, if poſſible, to make better.

⁂ Being fully convinced by long Experience, that the ſureſt Means to acquire a ſpeedy Sale of the above *Articles*, is to make them of full Quality, at a moderate Charge, (as he is determined to ſell on as reaſonable Terms as any one elſe.) and good Attendance., which, with every other Endeavour to give general Satisfaction, will be the conſtant Study of the

Publick's very obliged, and very humble Servant,

98— R. DEANE.

John Siemon,

FURRIER, in DOCK STREET,
Oppoſite Mr. HOLT's PRINTING OFFICE;
Has for SALE,

A General and complete aſſortment, of new faſhioned muffs and tippets, ermine, cloak linings, &c. &c.

He likewiſe manufactures, and ſells, gentlemen's caps, and gloves, lined with fur, very uſeful for travelling, and ſleighing.

He alſo trims Lady's robes, and riding-dreſſes, and faces and lapels gentlemen's waiſtcoats, &c.

HE HAS ALSO TO SELL,

A parcel of ground ſquirrel muffs and tippets; and the very beſt black marten and marten throat ditto, fit for exportation; and gives the higheſt price for water-witches, ground ſquirrel, mole, and white weaſel ſkins. 7—

TO BE SOLD,

A TRACT of Land ſix miles and a half in length, and ſix miles in breadth, containing twenty-four thouſand acres, beſides the uſual allowance for highways; it is ſituated about 100 miles nearly north of Albany, a very conſiderable branch of Hudſon's river runs nearly through the middle of the tract; the ſaid branch is from 50 to 60 rods wide, the land is good for about two miles on each ſide [illegible] me, and a conſiderable quantity of meadow; the remainder is moſtly middling good. If a number of people who intend to make a ſpeedy ſettlement incline to purchaſe the ſaid tract, it will be ſold at one ſhilling and ſix pence New-York money per acre; the tract is laid out into 24 lots of 1000 acres each; if the purchaſers intend to ſettle a miniſter, the proprietor will give one lot of 1000 acres for a parſonage; he will alſo give one hundred pounds caſh to enable the ſettlers to make roads: No ſale will be made of any part of the tract unleſs 20 thouſand acres can be ſold, and the purchaſers will obligate themſelves to ſettle at leaſt 20 families within two years. The terms offered above will be complied with, on condition that the purchaſers apply before the firſt day of May next. The lands are free from any claim or incumbrances whatever. An indiſputable title will be given by the ſeller, who lives in New-York. Inquire of the Printer for further directions.

New-York, Feb. 1ſt 1773. 70—

Tobe SOLD on reaſonable Terms, by

HAYMAN LEVY,

IN BAYARD-STREET,

GOOD northern beaver, old coat do. of various prices; choice racoons, and a variety of northern deer-ſkins, of the beſt quality. 95—

ABEEL and BYVANCK,

Near COENTIES-MARKET, Albany Dock, Have for ſale, wholeſale and retail, reaſonably, a large Aſſortment of Ironmongry and Cutlery; alſo, the following Holland, goods, &c.

[illegible]
[illegible] and × cut ſaws
Albany peas
Indigo
Scale beams, large and ſmall
Frying pans
Flax hatchels, beſt ſort
Tea kettles
Very large and ſmall ſlates
Waffle irons
Garden ſhears
Mill ſaws in ſets
[illegible]
[illegible] fans
[illegible] knives
[illegible]
[illegible] and ſtrings
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible] pencils
White waſh bruſhes
[illegible] do.
[illegible] do.
Weavers do.
Houſe do.
Bounders
Powder blue
Neuremburgh ſalve
Harlem oil
Oil flints 97—

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC,
THAT THE
UNIVERSAL STORE
OF
GERARDUS DUYCKINCK,

At the Sign of the
LOOKING GLASS and DRUGGIST POT,

IS removed to the Dwelling-Houſe, next but one from the corner of the Old Slip, now occupied by Henry Will, Pewterer, having alſo replaced the ſign of the LOOKING-GLASS and DRUGGIST POT, from thence back of his ſaid dwelling-houſe, in Little Dock-ſtreet, between the widow Duyckinck and Richard Ten Eyck, Baker being one and the ſame ſtore, running back from ſtreet to ſtreet.

He has imported from London and Briſtol, in the laſt Veſſels,

A large Aſſortment of GOODS,
Such as have not been imported to this city before,
Being a curious aſſortment of valuable Goods, viz.
Looking-Glaſſes, and Sconces, Dreſſing-Glaſſes;
Pictures of all Sizes and Sorts,
Particular capital prints which coſt for engraving from one to three hundred guineas.
China and cut white Flint Glaſs,
A large and beautiful aſſortment.
ALSO,
A large Aſſortment of Drugs,
With every article connected therewith:
And alſo in thoſe ſundry branches, as
PAINTERS and LIMNERS COLOURS,
DYERS and FULLERS COLOURS,
WINDOW GLASS of all Sizes,
With COACH and PLATE GLASS.
FOUNDERS and SMELTERS ARTICLES.
JEWELLERS STONES, &c.
HATTERS TRIMMINGS.
Table Knives and Forks, a complete Aſſortment.
London and hard Metal PEWTER,

SHEET LEAD }
Ditto Braſs } In Boxes,
Ditto Copper } Rolls and
Ditto Tin } Bundles.
Ditto Iron }

STEEL of different Sizes and Marks.
NAILS and SHOT of all Sizes.
WRITING PAPER of all Sizes.
ALSO, an Aſſortment of
Paper Hangings, and Carpeting.
DISTILLERS ARTICLES.
SPICERY——SNUFFS.

And a Variety of other Articles for Country Stores, and the Army, too tedious to mention, which he will diſpoſe of on the moſt reaſonable Terms. 6—

PHILIP KISSICK,
DISTILLER and VINTNER,
At the upper End of Queen-Street, has for Sale,

MADEIRA and Teneriff Wine, Jamaica ſpirits, Weſt-India and New-York Rum; brandy and Geneva, (very little inferior to French brandy or Holland's gin) anniſeed, clove, cinnamon, citron and orange waters, and Doctor Stephens'; wholeſale and retail at the very loweſt prices, for caſh or ſhort credit. 72—

N. B. Alſo, pipes, bottle corks per groce, and coffee.

WHEREAS *Jane Johnſton, Wiſe to Henry Johnſton, has eloped from his Bed and Board: Now this is to forewarn any Perſon or Perſons, from truſting or crediting her upon my Account, as I will pay no Debts of her contracting from the Date hereof.* HENRY JOHNSTON.

Cranbury, Nov. 23, 1773. 12 15.

WANTS A PLACE,

A *MIDDLE aged Woman, who can be well recommended and is capable of taking Care of a Family, either in Town or Country; is a good Paſtry Cook, underſtands pickling, preſerving, waſhing of ſmall Clothes, and clear Starching. Inquire of the Printer.* 11, 14

The moſt ELLEGANT ASSORTMENT of
OVAL LOOKING GLASSES,
PIER DITTO,
SCONCES and DRESSING GLASSES,
With and without DRAWERS,
EVER IMPORTED INTO THIS CITY.
ALSO,
A COMPLETE ASSORMTENT OF
PICTURES AND PRINTS,
A LARGE COLLECTION OF
MAPS,
A NEW GENERAL ATLAS,
OPTICAL PILLAR MACHINES,
DISSECTED MAPS, IN BOXES,
IS JUST COME TO HAND,
PER THE SHIPS *London*, CAPT. CHAMBERS,
AND THE *Roſamond*, CAPT. MILLER,
FROM *LONDON*,
AND NOW OPENING FOR SALE, AT
JOHN MORTON's STORE,
ON *HUNTER's-QUAY*.
AND LIKEWISE, A NEAT ASSORTMENT OF
EUROPEAN and INDIA GOODS,
WELL ADAPTED TO THE SEASON,
WHICH HE WILL DISPOSE OF ON MODERATE TERMS,
FOR CASH OR THE USUAL CREDIT.
And per the Ship *Mary*, Capt. *Harvey*, juſt arrived from *Briſtol*;

Men's, youth's, and boy's beaver, caſtor and felt hats; German ſerges, women's Briſtol ſhoes; long and ſhort pipes, a neat aſſortment of ſhoe knee and buckles; gilt and plated coat and jacket buttons, knives and forks, cutteau knives, Barlow pen do. pewter diſhes, plates and baſons; 3d. 4d. 8d. 10d. 20d. and 24d. nails, ſhot and fuſee balls, &c. &c. &c.

OGDEN's PILLS,
For the Cure of the
DYSENTERY, or BLOODY FLUX;

TO be ſold by the PRINTER hereof, in Dock Street, near the Coffee Houſe.

Beſides the happy Effects ariſing from the Uſe of the above Pills, in the Cure of the Bloody Flux—they have been found of late to have been excellent in the Cure of the Vomitings, and Purgings, of the Children, at this Seaſon of the Year; is about a Third of a Doſe, as order in the Directions, for the Bloody Flux, be given Evening and Morning, or about two Thirds of a Doſe Evening and Morning.

The Colic Pills, are to be had at the ſame Place, in Boxes of 8s. and 4/6. 6—3

The beſt Price given for
ALL SORTS OF
LINEN RAGS,
According to their Quality and Fineneſs,
By JOHN KEATING,
AT HIS
PAPER MANUFACTORY,
On the North River, or his
STORE IN NEW-YORK,
Near BURLING's-SLIP,
Where he has for SALE,

A Good aſſortment of European and Eaſt-India goods, ſuitable for the ſeaſon, &c.

☞ The demand for paper in America, is of late ſo greatly increaſed, that very large ſums are continually ſent abroad for the purchaſe of it, to the great impoveriſhment of the Colonies: All the paper which is manufactured among our ſelves, is a clear ſaving, to us, of all the money that would be ſent out of the country to procure it; it is therefore hoped, that all thoſe who really wiſh to promote the intereſt of America, and of this country in particular, with which they are more cloſely connected in intereſt, will contribute their aid to the ſucceſs of the paper manufactory in this place, by a conſtant care and attention to ſave the linen rags, which every family could afford in a greater or leſs quantity, quite uſeleſs for any other purpoſe, and generally thrown away, but abſolutely neceſſary to a paper manufactory, which cannot be carried on without them.

The ſmallneſs of the value of rags in a family, is apt to make people careleſs in ſaving them, as being ſcarce worth the trouble; but ſmall as the value is, it is more than ſufficient, taking one family with another, to ſupply each with all the paper neceſſary for its uſe; And the benefit each will receive in common with the community, will be much greater than their immediate profit by the price of the rags. A certain place ſet a part in every houſe to receive them, and a little practice in ſaving them, would ſoon make it habitual to do it, and eſtabliſh this valuable manufactory upon a permanent foundation. 85—

A complete COOK,

WHO underſtands the Buſineſs in all its Branches, and can produce a good Recommendation from his laſt Place of Reſidence in the Family of (Lord William Campbel, now Governor of South-Carolina) would be glad of Employment in any Gentleman's Family, or to dreſs and prepare any occaſional Dinner, or public Entertainment. Inquire of the Printer, in Dock-Street, near the Coffee-Houſe. 11, 14.

Delaware Lottery,

FOR the SALE of LANDS, belonging to the EARL OF STIRLING, in the Provinces of New-York and New-Jerſey.

Orders for Tickets, directed to A. B. and left at the Bar of the Coffee-Houſe, or at Mr. Hull's Tavern, in Great George-Street, or at the Queen's Head Tavern, in Broad-Street; or at the Printer's, or at Mr. Elſworth's, at Powles-Hook Ferry, will be immediately forwarded.

A RECAPITULATION OF THE PRIZES

No. of Prizes.		Value of each Prize.				Total.		
1	of	£. 6100	0	0	is	£. 6100	0	0
1	—	3400	0	0	is	3400	0	0
1	—	1000	0	0	is	1000	0	0
1	—	855	12	0	is	855	12	0
1	—	684	16	0	is	684	16	0
1	—	660	16	0	is	660	16	0
1	—	600	0	0	is	600	0	0
3	—	437	10	0	are	1312	10	0
1	—	406	10	0	is	406	10	0
1	—	400	0	0	is	400	0	0
2	—	391	10	0	are	783	0	0
2	—	355	0	0	are	710	0	0
1	—	354	0	0	is	354	0	0
1	—	353	15	0	is	353	15	0
5	—	342	17	6	are	1714	7	6
1	—	327	12	0	is	327	12	0
2	—	314	5	0	are	628	10	0
1	—	312	0	0	is	312	0	0
1	—	308	15	0	is	308	15	0
2	—	305	0	0	are	610	0	0
3	—	300	0	0	are	900	0	0
2	—	294	0	0	are	588	0	0
1	—	290	0	0	is	290	0	0
2	—	282	0	0	are	564	0	0
1	—	272	8	0	is	272	8	0
1	—	262	11	0	is	264	11	0
11	—	253	15	0	are	2791	5	0
2	—	250	0	0	are	500	0	0
1	—	242	0	0	is	242	0	0
1	—	236	8	0	is	236	8	0
1	—	210	0	0	is	210	0	0
1	—	207	0	0	is	207	0	0
1	—	200	0	0	is	200	0	0
1	—	192	0	0	is	129	0	0
1	—	167	10	0	is	167	10	0
1	—	148	0	0	is	148	0	0
1	—	145	0	0	is	145	0	0
3	—	144	0	0	are	432	0	0
1	—	142	0	0	is	142	0	0
1	—	136	0	0	is	136	0	0
1	—	134	0	0	is	134	0	0
1	—	132	0	0	is	132	0	0
23	—	130	0	0	are	2690	0	0
1	—	112	0	0	is	112	0	0
1	—	108	0	0	is	108	0	0
1	—	100	0	0	is	100	0	0
1	—	90	0	0	is	90	0	0
1	—	88	15	0	is	88	15	0
2	—	80	0	0	are	160	0	0
1	—	75	0	0	is	75	0	0
25	—	70	0	0	are	1750	0	0
1	—	68	0	0	is	68	0	0
1	—	62	8	0	is	62	8	0
1	—	62	0	0	is	62	0	0
14	—	60	0	0	are	840	0	0
1	—	57	0	0	is	57	0	0
1	—	55	0	0	is	55	0	0
12	—	50	0	0	are	600	0	0
1	—	45	0	0	is	45	0	0
2	—	44	0	0	are	88	0	0
1	—	40	0	0	is	40	0	0
2	—	32	10	0	are	65	0	0
1	—	26	0	0	is	26	0	0
1	—	24	0	0	is	24	0	0
40	—	14	0	0	are	560	0	0
63	—	8	0	0	are	504	0	0
40	—	7	0	0	are	280	0	0
557	—	6	0	0	are	3342	0	0
40	—	5	0	0	are	200	0	0
894	Land Prizes.					41506	7	6
1518	Caſh, do. at £. 5 each,					7590	0	0
1	Do. to Balance,					3	12	6
2413	Prizes,					£. 49,100	0	0
9862	Blanks.							
12275	Tickets, at £. 4 New-York Currency, or 46s. Sterling, or 10 Dollars each, is,					£. 49,100	0	0

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June 10th, 1773.

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